

The Standard

William Glasemann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. It will never lack sympathy with the poor. It will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

The official paper of Ogden City and Weber County. All legal notices authorized by law to be published by said city and county will appear exclusively in the Evening Standard.

INCOME TAX SOON TO BE LAW.

The Democrats, with the reduction of the tariff duties, must make provisions for revenue by the enacting of an income tax. So we can look forward to a law being in operation within six months requiring every person with an income of \$5000 or over to contribute, in proportion to his revenue, to the expenses of the government.

This country today is practically the only one of the large nations that does not tax incomes.

Inasmuch as an income tax applies to none other than those capable of meeting the tax, it should prove the most equitable of all our forms of taxation.

We have been asked how many people in Ogden could be affected by the new measure, if the minimum income were placed at \$5000. Other than people in business, there would be very few brought within the scope of the new law.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

A pneumonia warning is issued by the medical association through its official publication, calling attention to the fact that the end of winter, far from bringing a termination to the danger from pneumonia, in reality marks the beginning of the season when this disease becomes an extremely serious cause of increase of mortality. While the deaths from other diseases are decreasing, pneumonia victims go on increasing. It is stated that the most important problem before the medical profession at present is the reduction of the pneumonia death rate. The doctors now admit that the prospects of a cure grow less, the more they learn about the disease. The medical authorities state that pneumonia does not work its greatest ravages in the colder climates, but is rather rare in the cold of high altitudes and is almost never known to occur within the Arctic circle. In spite of all their suffering from cold, Arctic explorers escape this danger. Hence we must assume that cold acts in conjunction with some other factor in the production of the disease. Pneumonia is favored by lack of sunlight and it occurs among those who are much exposed to dust or who have to breathe the emanations from the lungs of other people. Catarrhal processes affecting the air passages prepare the soil for the implantation of the germ of pneumonia. It is particularly a disease of city life and crowded living.

"With our present knowledge," say the doctors, "the prospects are hopeful for the control of pneumonia in the future through prevention. This is of special importance to the individual. The avoidance of pneumonia is largely a question of personal precautions that prevent the development of the disease by lessening the predisposition to it. Men in middle life, particularly those above 50, must learn during unsettled weather to avoid crowds, especially when fatigued and when they have been for a number of hours without eating late at night, when for any reason

a meal has been missed, crowds are dangerous. If this lesson could be generally learned there would be less pneumonia among the well-to-do classes. The principal danger comes in crowded street cars, which if possible should be avoided at rush hours. It needs to be emphasized that the danger from overcrowding is greatly enhanced by fatigue and going without food. In a word, the prevention of pneumonia is now much clearer than it was. Like all the other infectious diseases, instead of being a more or less inevitable dispensation it has come to be recognized as due to certain definite factors which can be greatly lessened by public and individual hygienic regulations."

Pneumonia as a germ disease becomes established by the germ lodging in the respiratory tract and developing during low vitality of the body.

BUSINESS SO FAR HAS IGNORED WALL STREET.

Wall street has been afflicted with nervous prostration during the past six months, and there is no sign of recovery. Stocks have been declining and every rumor of an unfavorable nature sends the market lower. Yesterday a report that the government is to bring proceedings against the smelter trust caused a depression. The day before a rumor that more gold is to be shipped abroad brought liquidation. And so it goes from day to day—always something to cause distress among the operators.

But, strange to relate, while values are falling in Wall street and there is a feeling of gloom, the business of the country is good and eastern industrial circles reflect confidence.

The men in Wall street claim the exchange is from six months to a year ahead of the country in realizing actual conditions, that in six months or more business will begin to discover what Wall street now knows as to money stringency and other retarding influences.

Wall street perhaps creates rather than anticipates conditions. When the brokers and the big financial concerns back of them, become distrustful, they impart that absence of confidence to others, and if there are not counteracting forces at work the country must suffer a depression. At present the business element seems to be ignoring the doleful utterances of the stock manipulators and to be proceeding along legitimate lines to a most prosperous era.

WHEN DISEASE AND POVERTY BRING SORROW.

An unidentified man, believed to be a resident of Price, stretched himself over the rails in front of a speeding switch engine at Tucker, Utah, yesterday and was instantly killed. In the pockets of the dead man were found three pictures of his young children, on the back of one of which was written this message:

"Goodbye, babies and dear brother." The theory of the officers is that the man was tubercular, and, being out of work or unable to work, and growing discouraged, deliberately committed suicide. What a sad story of a life wrecked by that dreaded affliction for which Dr. Frederick F. Friedmann declares he has found a cure! A man of family finds himself weakened and rendered useless to his wife and children, and being doubly plagued with disease and poverty, resolves to end it all. The tragedy extends to the little ones and too often blights their lives, handicapping them with the disheartening knowledge that existence is an awful struggle and the hand of Fate overshadowed them.

If Dr. Friedmann is about to dispel such impending horrors from the homes of thousands of families, he must be acknowledged as one of the greatest benefactors of human kind.

By the way, why should we—the members of society—allow men afflicted with tuberculosis, on whom families are dependent, to suffer the mental anguish of facing extreme privation? We owe to every helpless child, woman, man a helping hand—not a hand proffered in a condescending way or as conveying poorhouse charity, but as a duty.

EXPRESS CANNOT CARRY SMALL PACKAGES.

There is great danger to the express companies in the new parcel post law. Following the discovery that the express companies have been using the mails for the carriage of small articles entrusted to them, attention has been centered on an act of congress of 1845, which prohibits such companies from carrying letters or packets which are mailable under the postal law.

Commenting on this law, an eastern writer points out that, it being now possible, in accordance with the parcel post law, to send a packet of up to eleven pounds in weight by the mails, it is unlawful, according to the act of 1845, for any private corporation or individual to carry, for a consideration, any parcel up to that weight. Of course anything under that weight is of an unmailable character, such as chemicals, explosives, etc., may be transported by an express company, but as the law stands today any express company carrying packages of less than eleven pounds renders itself liable to prosecution and punishment.

This statute of 1845 does not affect the use of the parcel post by the express companies. There is no law against the utilization of the mails by

The Indoor Clothes Line

Five hundred of the ever ready and out of sight when not needed clothes line has been turned over to this paper through an error of a shipping clerk with instructions to dispose of them for 25 cents each in connection with our paper. Therefore every subscriber of the Evening Standard on paying one month's subscription can have one of these Indoor Clothes Line for 25 cents. Only one to a subscriber. After these 500 are disposed of by the Standard they can only be bought at the Hardware stores at a very greatly increased price. Here is a picture of the indoor Ever Ready Clothes Line:



This machine is placed on the window frame and two hooks are screwed in the wall or door frames so as to make a triangle of the line when in use. When not in use the line or cord is wound up inside of the cover and a half minute is required to pull it out again for use.

Try It, and You'll Not Give It Up

Remember, only 25 cents to those who pay for only one month's subscription to the Evening Standard.

To Old and New Subscribers Alike

The manufacturers simply require that the machine shall not be sold for 25c alone, some other article must go with it. Hence One Dollar pays for the machine and one month's subscription to the Evening Standard, in Ogden City.

CALL AND SEE IT

By mail 5 cents extra. 360 24th Street, Ogden, Utah

PULP TEST CASE FAILS

Customs Court Refuses to Pass on Question Pending Another Decision

Washington, March 20.—The customs court will not decide the question of the right of European nations to send wood pulp and paper into the United States free of duty until it has considered the validity of section 2, the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, under which Canada is given free entry of wood, wood pulp and paper, provided no export restrictions are imposed. Under the "most favored nation" clause of treaties with this country Europe claims the same free entry privileges granted to Canada. The Cliff Paper company, in a test shipment of wood pulp imported at Buffalo from Canada, raises the question of the validity of section 2, contending Congress intended that no part of the reciprocity act should take effect until Canada adopted all the reciprocal legislation provided by the agreement. As the treaty failed of ratification by the Dominion, it is contended that no portion of it is in operation.

Ogden Druggist Makes a Statement

We always advise people who have stomach or bowel trouble to see a doctor. But to those who do not wish to do this we will say: Try the mixture of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler's. This simple new remedy is so powerful that JUST ONE DOSE usually relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation QUICKLY. People who try Adler's are surprised at its QUICK action. A. R. McIntyre, Druggist, 2421 Washington Ave.

Watches



UNREDEEMED SOLID GOLD and GOLD FILLED Watches

The latest styles in Waltham, Elgin and Hamilton time pieces at less than what others pay for them. **UNCLE SAM LOAN OFFICE** 278 25th St.

Progressives hope to enlist a number of progressive Republicans who are said to be "on the fence."

SERVED 70 YEARS AS HOUSEMAID IN FAMILY

London, March 19.—Emma Lane, a housemaid, has just completed the novel record of remaining seventy years with one family. She is now 85 years of age and an invalid. During this time she has lived in Leicester and says that only pure devotion to her employers induced her to remain with them so long.

Belfast, Ireland, Mar. 20.—The Royal Ulster Yacht club today asked for a reconsideration of its refusal of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup.

LEGAL

NOTICE.

MAMMOTH COAL MINING COMPANY. Principal place of business, Ogden City, Utah. There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 2, levied on the 18th day of January, 1913, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. of Shares	Amount
Allred, J. F.	11	160
Ascheroff, H. W.	14, 150	197
Agren, A.	113	100
Adams, S. C.	211, 242	30
Brown, H. W.	16	1065
Bingham, B. H.	18	373
Buck, W.	162	25
Butters, D.	198	500
Barker, H. E.	339	1000
Broadhead, S. D.	320	250
Cole, C. M.	24	54
Cole, C. M.	25	54
Curtis, G. W.	29	324
Child, J. C.	265	250
Davis, G. W.	32	532
Davis, T. B.	151, 300	50
Davis, E. J.	35	27
Davis, S.	36	27
Davis, P. E.	37	27
Davis, E. M.	38	27
Davis, G.	39	27
Everett, J. F.	117, 286	150
Fowles, S. E.	201	50
Garner, H. J.	133	100
Galley, D.	203	150
Gilbert, C.	44	54
Hancey, H. E.	48	1074
Hogan, J.	49	274
Hill, Jacob	51	213
Hope, W.	52	27
Hoyt, J. B.	56	429
Hoyt, E. B.	57	108
Hartvigsen, J. L.	58	215
Hull, M. A.	109	125
Hartvigsen, J. H.	151, 282	225
Holman Lumber Co.	235	205
Ipsen, P.	231, 281	100
Johnson, C.	116, 284	375
Jensen, H. C.	173	150
King, T. O.	64	596
Kogan, J.	165	400
Lamb, S. E.	63, 157	416
Monson, H.	74	215
Morgan, W. H.	130	200
Newton, S. R.	142	350
Neilsen, H. M.	194, 273	112
Olsen, Alma	80	375
Olsen, P.	82, 297	401

Office: No. 237 24th St., Ogden, Utah.

Olsen, L. 154 200 200.00
Olson, L. E. 156 200 200.00
Pehrson, E. & C. 189, 277 74 74.00
Robinson, E. 270 54 54.00
Rochkam, J. 129, 276 67 67.00
Roudy, W. W. 158 300 300.00
Rowe, B. T. 245 470 470.00
Smout, P. 87, 332 208 200.00
Smout, S. 89 108 108.00
Smout, W. 90 160 160.00
Swanson, C. W. 120, 326 300 300.00
Slater, J. 122, 209 375 375.00
Slater, J. A. 121 125 125.00
Smale, H. C. 135 150 150.00
Sheurer, F. 94 268 268.00
Toombs, W. 220 200 200.00
Toombs, A. M. 221 207 207.00
Toombs, W. W. 222 200 200.00
Toombs, A. A. 223 200 200.00
Toombs, M. E. 224 200 200.00
Taylor, J. A. 97 160 160.00
Tripp, W. R. 98 54 54.00
Tripp, J. A. 99 27 27.00
Tracey, M. J. 100, 110, 229 and 298 77 77.00
Walker, E. 105, 295 103 103.00
Walker, W. 225 500 500.00
Walker, F. 226 500 500.00
Walker, E. E. 227 500 500.00
Ward, M. 234, 255 258 258.00
Ward, N. 292 70 70.00
Moses, J. F. 176 150 150.00

And in accordance with law, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Secretary at No. 237 Twenty-fourth street, Ogden City, Utah, on the 25th day of March, 1913, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessments thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expense of the sale.

J. H. F. VOLKER, Secretary.
Office: No. 237 24th St., Ogden, Utah.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICE

Consult County Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. BAILEY, DECEASED.

The undersigned will sell, at private sale, the following described tract or parcels of land situated in Weber County, State of Utah, to-wit:

Plat "A," of North Ogden Survey, with the improvements. Same being the homestead of the deceased at the time of his death.

All of Lots Three and Four in Block Eight in Plat "A," of North Ogden Survey, except a portion of Lot Four, bounded as follows: Beginning at the Southwest corner of said Lot Four and running thence east 66 feet to the North Ogden Irrigating Canal; thence northwesterly along the canal to the west line of said lot Four; thence south 74 feet to the place of beginning.

Parts of the southeast quarter of section 28, and the northeast quarter of section 35 in township 7 north of range one west of the Salt Lake Meridian, T. S. Survey; Beginning at a point 5.94 chains east of the northwest corner of said northeast quarter of section 28, and running thence south 4.62 chains; thence east 3.04 rods; thence north 26.52 rods; thence west 3.04 rods; thence south 2.01 chains to place of beginning. Also, beginning at a point 11.02 chains east of the northwest corner of said northeast quarter of section 28, and running thence south 1.62 chains; thence west 1.75 chains; thence south three chains; thence west 13 rods and 11 inches east twenty rods and 14 inches to the place of beginning.

Also the following described personal property, to-wit:

Three and 1-2 shares of the capital stock of the Rice Creek Irrigation Company, a corporation, of the par value of \$50.00 a share.

Fourteen stands of honey bees.

On or after the 24th day of March, 1913, and written bids will be received at the law office of David Jensen, Suite 504 in the First National Bank Building, situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Washington Avenue and Twenty-fourth street in said Ogden City, until twelve o'clock (noon) of said day; terms of sale cash, 10 per cent to accompany the bid and the balance on confirmation of sale by the court.

SOLOMON A. SHUPE, HIRSH A. SHUPE, Administrators.

Dated March 11th, 1913.

Also the following described personal property, to-wit:

Two bonds (Nos. 30 and 31) for \$1000.00 each, bearing six per cent interest per annum, of the American Fuel company, a corporation. The first interest coupons became due November 1, 1912.

2000 shares of the capital stock of the American Fuel company, a corporation, of the par value of \$2.50 per share, evidenced by certificate No. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.